

# Law Enforcement News

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## Drug-testing programs gaining new ground

### FBI & DEA start program with recruits, supervisors

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration have taken a leading role in the Federal law-enforcement sector in implementing a urinalysis drug-screening policy for employees.

Other Federal law-enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Marshals Service, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the U.S. Border Patrol, are still in the planning stages of any drug-testing program. The FBI and DEA, meanwhile, began testing new employees and supervisors in early June, under the terms of a plan that will eventually include the random testing of veteran agents as well. According to DEA spokesman Bill Deac, random testing is expected to begin with the next fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1.

Deac said that so far no objections have been raised by employees over the random testing program.

Milt Ahlerich, a spokesman for the FBI, said the drug-testing plan had been under consideration for several months. "We have our eyes open to the outside world, and we believe it is the appropriate thing considering the jurisdiction of our two agencies," he said.

The FBI's new responsibilities in the area of drug-enforcement

made testing necessary, according to Bureau officials. Previously, there was no standardized drug-screening effort among FBI employees, with the Bureau requiring testing only when there was reasonable suspicion that an employee was using illegal drugs. "We certainly did submit people for urinalysis if a reasonable basis existed, but that occurred selectively," said Ahlerich.

Under the Reagan Administration, the Bureau has assumed a major role in drug law enforcement, an area that was previously left to the DEA and its predecessor agencies. J. Edgar Hoover, the Bureau's first Director, had resisted any FBI involvement in drug enforcement based on the fear that exposure to the large amounts of cash involved in drug work would corrupt his agents.

Several DEA agents have been charged with drug-related offenses in recent years. While drug abuse was thought to be less of a problem in the FBI because that agency does not deal exclusively with drug cases, the influence of drugs has been cause for increasing concern among Bureau officials.

Last year, a former FBI agent, Dan A. Mitrone, pleaded guilty to accepting \$850,000 in bribes

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### NYPD eyes eventual testing of all 26,000 sworn officers

The New York City Police Department, which for several years has administered urinalysis tests for drug use to all new recruits and probationary officers, may soon be passing out specimen bottles to a much broader segment of the department's 26,000 sworn officers.

Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward announced last month that he strongly favors unannounced testing for all officers in the department, beginning with members of its Organized Crime Control Bureau, which includes the narcotics division.

The move represents the first effort the department has made to test all members of one particular unit. Ward called it "a first step in an area that has the greatest need."

At present, the department may only test tenured officers if there is a "reasonable basis" to believe the officer is using drugs.

Ward said, however, that urinalysis testing solely in the Organized Crime Control Bureau could not eliminate the threat of drug use by officers. "Are there other people out there that are dealing in places where they possibly could become involved in narcotics?" Ward asked. "Of course."

According to Chief Richard J. Koehler, the department's chief of personnel, recruits are told

from the time they take their written tests that if any drug use is detected, they will not be hired. "From the very beginning of the investigative process all the way through the 18 months they're in the academy," Koehler said, "we indicate that any sign of drug use is going to result in their termination."

Several police commanders, however, have warned that young officers who joined the force in the past few years are more likely to have used drugs than their older counterparts. In the first five months of this year, six officers have been arrested on drug charges, compared to seven in all of 1985.

"We have a responsibility under state law and the city's administrative code to maintain the fitness of the force," Koehler said of the drug testing for recruits. "We set a tone, particularly up front. We think of it as a socialization process. So we make it clear in the department that you don't use drugs. If you do, you'll get fired."

The Patrolman's Benevolent Association came out strongly against Ward's plan to test officers not specifically suspected of drug use. The department's largest union said Ward's drug-testing plan would be an infringement.

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### It's union vs. union in Massachusetts police force

As with so many other agencies across the country, the Lawrence, Mass., Police Department is in the thick of negotiating a contract that the city would like to see include some form of drug testing.

The contract negotiations and the proposed inclusion of a drug-testing clause have pitted the city's two police unions against each other. While the Lawrence Superior Officers Union has said it would not oppose testing based on probable cause, the Lawrence Patrolmen's Union is opposed to any form of drug testing.

Although drug testing is still strictly in the discussion stages in Lawrence, Officer Ray Smith, the president of the patrolmen's union, said his organization believes the testing would be an infringement of the officers' rights. Moreover, Smith said, even if the testing program contained stipulations that the union agreed on, he doubts if it would be done fairly. "We have a lot of problems with the chief up here," said Smith. "There would have to be a lot of stipulations. That way, if somebody wanted to go after someone, they wouldn't be able to get them for that. They have a lot of hatchet men up here who are after people."

While the Superior Officers Union favors some drug testing, the union opposes random testing. "We won't allow any kind of fishing expedition," said the union's president, Capt. Samuel Aliano.

Captain Aliano contends that if the department came out against any kind of drug testing it would have a negative impact on the community. "The average person on the street would probably ask, 'Why not? What do you have to hide?'"

Likening the issue to that of polygraph testing, which erupted several years ago, Aliano recalled that the patrolmen's union had come out strongly against such tests, prompting newspaper editorials to ask what the police had to hide.

## Dallas PD college rule gets final OK

College education for police officers got a supreme shot in the arm recently when the U.S. Supreme Court let stand an appellate ruling that upheld the Dallas Police Department's entrance requirement of 45 semester hours with a C average or better.

While the desirability of higher education for police officers has been discussed and generally agreed upon by virtually every national commission that has studied violence and crime since the 1930's, the High Court's ruling in *Davis v. Dallas* has been seen by academicians as an affirmation of those studies and as an acknowledgement that police officers must be educated in order to perform their duties the way they should be performed.

According to Bill Pelfrey, associate dean of the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville,

Tex., the Court's decision will lessen resistance by police departments and officers to change. "In those departments where there has been a little resistance we're going to find it much easier to present them with the need and necessity for higher education in police work," he said.

The impetus for higher education in police work began a number of years ago, Pelfrey noted, with the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), which "really got the ball rolling." In some cases, Pelfrey observed, police deal with citizens who are better educated than the officers. "It doesn't make sense that police officers as a profession can be handicapped in any way," said the dean. "This [decision] simply opens the doors."

The Dallas Police Department's college requirement, which was implemented in

the early 70's, has been the focus of a 10-year legal dispute over alleged discrimination against blacks and women. Brenda Davis, a black woman who was denied a job with the department after failing the oral examination, brought a suit against the department in which she claimed that the department's hiring standards were racially discriminatory.

In 1979, Federal District Judge Patrick E. Higginbotham ruled that the department had discriminated on the basis of race. The city's plea for reconsideration of the liability finding in 1981 resulted in the ruling that the Supreme Court let stand.

Judge Robert M. Porter of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas denied the city's request for reconsideration but agreed to hold a hearing to determine whether an injunction should be brought against those hiring standards Davis's lawyers

alleged to be discriminatory.

Porter dealt summarily with two of the three hiring criteria selected for review — those dealing with marijuana usage and traffic-conviction record — and devoted most of his ruling to a defense of the college requirement.

"Rookies and applicants do not have the same maturity straight out of high school as those who have some college education," wrote Porter. "Advance education broadens the officer's knowledge of diverse situations with which he may be required to deal as an officer. Thus, such education fills the gap of inexperience in the handling of a crisis situation for an inexperienced officer."

Davis's claims that minorities were underrepresented in the Dallas Police Department because of the college require-

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# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**CONNECTICUT** — Police in Meriden last month began enforcing a new law intended to reduce graffiti. The law sets jail terms and fines for graffiti offenses and curbs the sale of spray-paint cans and markers to minors.

**MARYLAND** — Serious crime in Baltimore County rose by a modest seven-tenths of a percent during the first three months of this year as compared to the same period in 1985, according to police statistics. Violent crimes decreased by 2.1 percent, while property crimes increased by 1.3 percent.

**NEW JERSEY** — A \$35-million, medium-security Federal penitentiary will be built in Fairfield Township, according to Rep. William Hughes, who represents the area in Congress. Construction of the prison is expected to begin in November and will take 27 months to complete.

**NEW YORK** — Legislative leaders last month agreed on mandatory penalties for drug dealers who sell crack or other narcotics to children on or near school grounds. The bill includes sentences of up to 25 years — with a mandatory minimum term of 2 to 8 years — for those who sell drugs to children under 19 within 1,000 feet of a school.

Two Lackawanna police officers who apparently left the keys in a police car that was later stolen were officially reprimanded last month by Police Chief Joseph V. Deren. The chief said he took the disciplinary action against the two rather than formally charging them because the officers had good records. The car, stolen from in front of the Lackawanna police station short-

ly after midnight on May 10, was recovered later that morning.

Frederick C. Scharoun, the first deputy police chief of Syracuse, retired July 2. Scharoun, who was second in command of the department, had been a Syracuse police officer for nearly 37 years.

**VERMONT** — Joseph Patrissi, a former jail guard, has been chosen as the state's new Commissioner of Corrections.

## Southeast

**ALABAMA** — The state last month began an orientation program for five crime victims who will be given roles in the weekly review of inmates chosen for work-release programs. The victims, who reportedly have been critical of the system, will be allowed to object to the work release of inmates they consider to be dangerous.

Bibb County and 13 other counties have begun urging sheriff's deputies to avoid car chases and use of firearms because the sheriff's department lacks liability insurance. The state sheriffs' association is said to be considering the creation of an insurance pool.

**ARKANSAS** — Voters in Monroe County last month approved a \$1.5-million bond issue to build a new criminal detention center.

**FLORIDA** — A year-old drug-tip hot line has been termed a success by the U.S. Customs Service, which says that 1,000 people have used the toll-free number 1-800-BE-ALERT to report suspicious activities believed to involve drug smuggling. The

Customs Service said statistics are incomplete on how many tips lead to arrests or drug seizures. In April, the hot line was expanded to include Georgia and the Carolinas.

The man who has been on the FBI's list of 10 most wanted fugitives longer than anyone else was arrested by Florida Highway Patrol troopers June 18. Charles Lee Herron, who was wanted for the 1968 murder of two Nashville police officers and has been on the run ever since, was picked up by state troopers near Jacksonville.

## Midwest

**INDIANA** — A 16-member unit of the Guardian Angels crime-prevention organization began patrolling South Bend last month.

**MICHIGAN** — The Pontiac Police Supervisors' Association has said it will appeal the demotion of Lieut. Raymond Hawks to sergeant for allegedly violating the police department's residency requirements. When promoted to lieutenant two years ago, Hawks was living in Oxford under a 1983 policy that required him to move into Pontiac upon selling the Oxford house. The house was sold following Hawks' 1984 divorce, but he moved to Orion Township last summer. When he moved back to Pontiac earlier this year, Hawks sought another waiver but the City Council denied it and Chief Reginald Turner ordered Hawks demoted.

**WEST VIRGINIA** — The state Crime Victims' Fund has grown to \$2 million, but only 123 of the 44,000 victims reporting crimes are said to have applied for benefits. State officials said the public is largely unaware of the fund's existence.

**WISCONSIN** — Gov. Anthony Earl has signed legislation that will raise the legal drinking age from 19 to 21 on Sept. 1.

**Plains States**

**IOWA** — William Pierce, director of the Pottawattamie County 911 emergency system was fired last month after having served in the post since 1982. The acting city manager of Council Bluffs, Mark Moline, said a different style of management was needed.

Gov. Terry Branstad has signed legislation raising the legal drinking age to 21. The Governor also signed a bill to toughen drunken-driving laws by lowering the blood-alcohol level at which a person is deemed legally drunk from .18 to .10. The latter

bill also included a "right to speed" provision that will give drivers a somewhat freer rein on the state's highways. The provision states that a speeding violation will only be noted on a driver's license if it is the third violation within a 12-month period.

**MINNESOTA** — Shous Cha, 27, a Laotian refugee from the Hmong tribe, was sworn in last month as a Minneapolis police officer. He is believed to be the first Hmong on any U.S. police force.

**MISSOURI** — Gov. John Ascroft has approved construction of a 500-bed prison in Potosi. The facility is expected to cost \$56.3 million.

**NEBRASKA** — The state 24 Crime Stoppers chapters have opened discussions aimed at forming a statewide organization. The idea stemmed from a recent string of crimes at rural rest stops along Interstate 80. Local chapters hope that a statewide network would allow information to be passed along more quickly and larger rewards to be posted.

**NORTH DAKOTA** — Former Sheriff Gordon Taylor of Grand Forks County, who was removed by the Governor in May for a variety of misconduct charges, including drunken driving, may yet get his job back, thanks to voters. In returns from a June 10 primary, Taylor was given a spot on the November ballot, where he will face Chief Deputy John Schroeder.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — The number of drunken-driving arrests in the state fell last year for the first time since a crackdown began in 1982. DUI arrests last year totaled 9,063, compared to 9,972 in 1984.

**Southwest**

**ARIZONA** — A memorial to eight Pima County Sheriff's deputies and jailers who died in the line of duty from 1883 to 1986 was dedicated on June 23.

Operating out of a motor home, a team of 30 Phoenix police officers on motorcycles has been deployed to crack down on drunken drivers. Fifty-two percent of the 73 traffic deaths in the city this year are reported to have been alcohol-related.

**TEXAS** — Crime victims in the state got \$15 million in restitution payments from convicts on probation last year, it was reported recently. The figure represents an increase of \$2.7 million over 1984.

Rudy Ramos Esquivel, who

was convicted in the 1978 killing of Timothy Hearn, an undercover narcotics officer, during a drug raid in Houston, was executed by lethal injection at the state prison in Huntsville on June 9. The U.S. Supreme Court denied Esquivel's request for a stay of execution.

A professional thief who reportedly ran a training school for shoplifters has been sentenced to 40 years behind bars for stealing six bottles of cologne. Officials said that Paul E. Hood Jr. of Fort Worth taught would-be shoplifters techniques on pilfering, distracting salespeople and planning escape routes. His standard fee was half the shoplifter's take.

**Far West**

**CALIFORNIA** — 44-year-old Bob McGinnis becomes police chief of San Leandro on July 8, replacing Don Becker, who retired at age 56.

Santa Clara County Sheriff's Deputy Douglas Miller died June 9 of wounds suffered the day before in a shootout with a suspect in a family dispute. The suspect, Michael Stephens, 28, also died.

The California Highway Patrol has announced that it will conduct more surprise safety checks of charter buses. The action was taken in response to a May 30 bus crash that claimed more than 20 lives.

**HAWAII** — Ken J. Heitman, 38, recently became the youngest police chief in the state when he was named head of the department in Lualualei on the island of Oahu. Chief Heitman was formerly a captain for operations at Pearl Harbor, where he became the most decorated member of the operations division with more than 60 citations for valor and outstanding performance. In his new role, Heitman will be responsible for law enforcement in Lualualei, West Loch, Waipio and Waikale.

**NEVADA** — The Douglas County Sheriff's Special Operations Response Team (SORT) proved its mettle recently as the first out-of-state team to be invited to participate in the California SWAT competition at Grass Valley. The competition consisted of a variety of physical ability and endurance tests, including hostage rescues, obstacle courses, building assaults and marksmanship. The eight-member Douglas County team finished third in the overall standings against the likes of the police departments from Stockton, Grass Valley, Long Beach and South Lake Tahoe.

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## Missing kids' photos get high-tech update

Police investigators know well the frustration of conducting missing-child investigations with photographs that are several years out of date. With the introduction of new computer technology, however, it is now possible for artists to create composites of how a child will look several years after having been abducted.

Nancy Burson, an artist and president of Face Systems Inc. in New York, is one who uses computer graphics to age photographs.

Burson's technique melds the photograph of the child with a photograph of the family member who most resembles the child at that age. Burson's pictures have been used on the NBC-TV program "Missing: Have You Seen This Person?"

"We had to seriously go back and look at the data and see whether this person resembled the child or not," she said.

Scott Barrows, a professor at the University of Illinois Medical School, has developed his own method for aging a child in a photograph by hand.

"What we do is we analyze the facial structure of the child based



Among the computer-enhanced updates of photographs of missing children developed by Face Systems Inc. are those of Dee Scofield (photos left) and Kurt Newton (photos right).

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on the photograph and then calculate based on a larger number of statistics of growth that would take place and then come up with a composite," he said. "It's been much more successful than I ever thought. I was really doing it for plastic surgery and the success has been really tremendous."

Basing his drawings on statistical models of how a child's bone structure and facial features change as the child ages, Barrow

said his technique could be translated onto a computer program so an operator could use it with ease.

Barrows said he has discussed the automation of his technique with such computer firms as IBM and Sperry, but a highly sophisticated computer at the university — one of only three such computers in the country — will be used to test the method.

"We will feed in the growth rate and have a video camera capture

the photograph of the missing child and punch out the number of years the child has been missing. The computer will automatically calculate the changes and will replot the face, move it around, and we'll come out with a composite," he said.

Ten-year-old Kimherly McKowan was found in April when her school principal recognized her from Barrows's drawing of the child based on her appearance when she disappeared seven years earlier.

According to Oklahoma City Detective Nick Pittman, the likeness was "remarkable."

"It's like taking a picture now and waiting seven years to see

yourself, what you're going to look like," he said.

Pittman said that the child's eyes, nose, hair and expression were nearly perfect. "The only thing the guy missed was he had it [the hair] tucked behind her shoulders and she had it tucked in front of her shoulders. He probably even had the length of the hair right," said Pittman.

Barrows said studies have shown that people respond better to sketches than they do to photographs. "For some reason, people have a better chance of recognizing sketches," he said. "What we might come up with is a photograph that looks like a sketch."

## Ride-along program gives collegians and cops a close-up look at each other

Rarely does a college student get a chance to see the world through the eyes of a police officer, or, for that matter, does a police officer get to see himself through the eyes of a college student.

However, through a study project conducted by Union College in cooperation with the Schenectady, N.Y., Police Department, students have been given the opportunity to see the city in which they go to school as the officers who patrol its streets see it every night on the four-to-midnight shift.

The ride-along project is by far the most popular of five field projects required as part of the urban anthropology class taught by Prof. George Gmelch. "It's the one the kids feel has the most educational value," said Gmelch. "One thing they're doing is trying to look at Schenectady from the

policeman's perspective. They're looking at Schenectady in terms of its people and its subcultures and ethnic groups. There is a lot of excitement in it."

According to the project's police coordinator, Sgt. Bill Martin, the students are fascinated by the way people live in the economically disadvantaged areas of the city. "Everybody has seen a poor person or a stumble-hum in their lifetime," said Martin, "but they haven't really seen the full culture in actual everyday living."

The Schenectady Police Department has been involved with internship projects through local community colleges for several years. Those projects, however, typically go on for several months, while the Union College field project lasts just one or two nights.

Nonetheless, said Martin, a lot

can be gained out of those two nights, and it's not only the students who find the project rewarding. According to the sergeant, the department has gotten a lot of positive feedback from the patrol officers who have been involved in escorting the students.

"It's a chance for the officers to relate to somebody who understands exactly where they're coming from," said Martin. "It's not like we're trying to impress the city or the country about how tough or how many little ins and outs there are to the job. The officers feel they're getting their frustrations out too by being able to relate to somebody who's studying the field."

Amy Stake, a student who participated in the project, thought it was a "good exercise." Stake, who called her campus "concentrated," said she thought it was important for people to get outside and "see what goes on."

"I've been living in this city all my life and I saw things I knew happened but didn't really see up front," she said. She was shocked, she said, when the officer she was riding with pointed out different individuals as drug pushers or prostitutes known to have AIDS. "I would never have thought it myself," she said.

Professor Gmelch said the students really know very little of what goes on in the city outside of the campus. "They're responding to auto accidents, family violence and burglaries. That's something students have never

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## Six more agencies get CALEA's stamp

Law-enforcement accreditation standards. We passed the evaluation continued to sweep slowly across the country last month as six more departments received the seal of approval from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

At the commission's meeting in Boston June 14, the Hillsborough County, Fla., Sheriff's Department became the first sheriff's office in the Southeast to earn accreditation approval and the Illinois State Police became the first state police agency in the country to be approved.

Other agencies that were approved were: the Lakewood, Colo., Department of Public Safety; the Alexandria, Va., and Redmon, Wash., Police Departments, and the St. Charles County, Mo., Sheriff's Department.

Hillsborough County Under-sheriff John F. Kirk described the agency's sense of pride at winning CALEA's approval. "We feel it will help the morale of our personnel because they could always tell their sister agencies, 'We work in an accredited law enforcement agency.'"

The Hillsborough department, Kirk said, complied with all of CALEA's standards except for five that were optional. "Going in to accreditation, we had the highest score to date, something like 98 percent meeting all 900

The department hopes to parlay its accreditation somewhere down the line into higher salaries for employees. "We're hoping that when we go before the County Commission with this behind us they will see fit to help our personnel with some salary incentives," said Kirk.

According to Boh Fletcher, a spokesman for the Illinois State Police, the agency is "delighted" with the outcome of its accreditation efforts.

"It's been a very long process and since it involves everybody in the agency, at greater degrees of panic or not, it's terrific both from public relations standpoint and from a practical one," he said.

Having won accreditation, Fletcher said, means having a reduced exposure to liability suits. "We have passed muster from an accrediting agency, meaning our policies and procedures meet very demanding standards. It is now a matter of public record and approval," he said.

Moreover, he added, the review process forced the agency into re-examining its policies. "I think having to undergo this kind of scrutiny helped us a great deal in delivering even better services to the people of Illinois."

## Des Moines mechanics find new life for old squad cars

Police cruisers in Des Moines will be getting an extended lease on life if a pilot program designed to double the life expectancy of the squad cars continues to work as well as it has been.

Over the past several years, the police department has tried to keep its cars on the road until their odometers reached 80,000 miles, and in some cases 100,000.

With the help of some enterprising mechanics and a little far-

sightedness, however, police are now shooting for 160,000 to 200,000 miles on three reconditioned vehicles that hit the road several months ago. Instead of keeping a car for 15 or 16 months, police are hoping to double that.

According to Jerry Weiss of the police department's research and development unit, savings of \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year could be realized if the program works.

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# People and Places

## Drug score

Tim Sherwin might be only a \$1-a-year reserve deputy with the Marion, Ind., Sheriff's Department, but to the thousands of youngsters who have heard him speak about the perils of substance abuse — and to the Indianapolis Colts football team — he's first string all the way.

What started in 1984 as a way of getting involved in community service culminated recently in Sherwin winning the American Spirit Award for community service from the U.S. Air Force.

The 28-year-old tight end has been involved with the sheriff's substance-abuse program for about two years, during which time he has spoken to some 50,000 students. While he started out speaking at grade schools, Sherwin thought it more important to reach out to high school students. In his search for a program that would have the greatest impact on teenagers, he came across a program called CAP (Chemical Awareness Program), which was sponsored by the National Guard. It appealed to Sherwin because it was "people just talking to people."

Since that time, Sherwin and the National Guard have added the services of the Koala Center, a drug-rehabilitation facility, to their program. Sherwin said Koala gives the teenagers a number they could call if they need help. Many adolescents, he said, do not feel close enough to their parents or teachers and Koala's hotline gives troubled teens an often-necessary ear.

Sherwin's program consists of some frank talk about substance abuse, some challenging questions about the substances they may be using and some skits in which the students themselves can participate.

According to Sherwin, the skit that seems to have the greatest impact is one in which a boy who has taken a girl on a blind date must go back and explain to the girl's father that he had been drinking while driving, there was an accident, and the girl was killed.

"The way we do it the kids really don't know what's going to happen next," said Sherwin. "It's powerful enough to get the point across and the kids really enjoy it."

Who's really at fault, Sherwin asks of the students. "You have to be 21 before you buy alcohol.

"The guy at the package store knew you weren't 21 but he sold you alcohol anyway so he's a pusher," he tells them. "We're not talking about 'Miami Vice' pushers and basically we take that and then go into street ripoffs and designer drugs."

Sherwin also challenges the students to define what is in the drugs being sold. "That stuff could have been stepped on so many times you don't know what they're putting in it. Everyone wants a guarantee when they buy a new car but nobody wants a guarantee when somebody sells you a bag of pot or some cocaine," he observes.

Over time, the number of calls to the Koala Center's hot line has increased and, says Sherwin, "I like to feel that some of that is attributed to me."

"You could lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink," he quipped, "and I found that after my presentation a lot of kids come up to me — some with tears, some laughing, and that's rewarding."

## They're all heart

Las Vegas Metropolitan police officers have rallied to the aid of a fellow officer whose son underwent an expensive heart transplant last month.

According to Patrolman Joe Schaeffer, officers have been asked to donate the first four weeks of their next pay raise to help defray more than \$100,000 in hospital and medical expenses.

If all Metro employees contributed, Schaeffer said, about \$90,000 could be raised to meet the needs of Officer Keith Ruesch, whose son, Chad, underwent the delicate surgery.

## Red-faced

Baltimore police officer Robert Berger has spent much of the past four years defending his right to perform the music of Al Jolson in blackface during his off-duty hours.

Last month, the officer's position was vindicated when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the police department cannot bar Berger, who is white, from doing such a routine. Without elaborating, the Court rejected

## Drugs give way to peace & quiet

Undercover narcotics agent Chris Higgins' life has been the stuff of James Bond movies. Now, however, the petite heroine of more hair-raising drug-enforcement assignments than the characters in "Miami Vice" is cashing it all in for a little peace and quiet as director of police and fire services in Hinsdale, Ill.

Had Higgins remained as an undercover narcotics agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration, she would have been in line to become the first female field supervisor, with about 12 men working under her. Instead, she will be supervising 100 men and administering a \$2-million budget in Hinsdale.

In 11 years with the DEA, Higgins chased drug traffickers from Bogota, Colombia, to Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle and Key West. In one incident, after she had just completed a deal Peruvian cocaine traffickers in Lima, Higgins thought it best to beat a hot path out of town. Unfortunately, though, the Peruvian Government was on the brink of being overthrown once again and the military police would not let anyone leave the hotel where Higgins was staying.

She called the chambermaid into her room and gave her 100 American dollars for her

uniform, tucked her hair under her hat, walked out of the hotel and was home free.

Higgins, 34, now says she cannot wait to leave her current post as DEA attache to the U.S. Embassy in Hong Kong and take over in Hinsdale. "With the DEA you have no control over your life," she said. "You could be transferred at the whim of management. I'd been there 12 years and it was time to cash it in."

It will be the first time in two years that Higgins and her husband, Richard Paul, have lived in the same town, country and continent. Paul, an investigator with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, has been awaiting his wife's return to the home they purchased in Hinsdale in 1984 just before she was sent to the Far East.

Higgins and Paul met in Detroit in 1974 while he was an undercover agent with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and she was a rookie cop in Belleville, Mich. Both were assigned to a Federal narcotics task force investigation.

Love bloomed in between drug deals and a half-dozen years of Higgins' reassignment from one post to another in California, Georgia, Florida and overseas. Since Higgins' assignment in Hong Kong, the

pair have been able to rendezvous about every three months.

The rootless life of a DEA agent and the time spent away from her husband contributed to Higgins' decision to call it quits with the agency. Her next assignment would have been in New York City, and if she stayed any longer with the DEA her salary would have been "too lucrative to leave." As it is, Higgins is taking a \$3,000 pay cut to accept the job in Hinsdale. And while some might not think that the Hinsdale post would be as exciting as the life of an undercover agent, Higgins looks on it as a challenge. She's used to being the only woman on the job, having been the first female agent in the Orient, the first to work in South America and now, as far as she knows, becoming the first woman fire chief.

Chris Higgins says she's wanted to be in law enforcement since the age of 12, when she witnessed an assault. Staying to watch a woman attack a man with a knife made her the only witness to testify in court. "I watched and listened to the police and I thought, 'I could do that,'" she recalled. "Afterwards, law enforcement was the only career I was interested in."

the city's request to review a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Throughout his 14-year police career, Berger has performed music from the early 20th century as part of a cabaret act. During the act, Berger did an impersonation of Al Jolson, complete with blackface and a black wig. Berger initially began his off-duty entertainment career at his brother's tavern in Baltimore and has since branched out to other bars and clubs around the city.

Reprimanded once by his superiors for performing with pay without the necessary approval, Berger took to performing for free. Berger did not identify himself as a police officer or comment on the department during his performance, although the department was aware of his off-duty activities.

Berger's troubles began to mount in 1982 when he was booked to play the Baltimore Hilton Hotel. Through advertisements in the city's newspapers, members of the NAACP got wind of the nature of Berger's act and protested the show, calling the act "absolutely horrendous." Emmett Burns, the regional director of the NAACP, said the show was a throwback to the days of minstrels "when blacks were portrayed as clowns, simpletons, buffoons, apes and

other animals of the lower kingdom."

Following the protests, Berger performed one show without makeup but did the second in blackface. The organization protested in front of the hotel and threatened to stop the show. The show was eventually cancelled but the police department, responding to complaints, ordered Berger not to perform in blackface again.

Following a fight with another officer, Berger was stripped of his police powers and assigned to a post that involved compiling crime statistics.

Undaunted, Berger continued to perform in blackface and brought suit against the department to defend his right to do so. Berger lost the first round in Federal District Court but in 1985 an appeals court reversed the ruling. Berger's act was judged to be constitutionally protected free speech and the court said no superseding state interest justified the police department in taking disciplinary action against him.

In its appeal to the Supreme Court, the City of Baltimore asserted that Berger's act is not protected by the First Amendment since it is an artistic expression "that neither criticizes the employer nor causes political or social debate."

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## What They Are Saying

"Marginally it may crack the ice, but I don't see [law enforcement] falling into an ocean of enlightenment."

Prof. R. Paul McCauley of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, on a Supreme Court ruling that upheld a college-education requirement for police. (13:5)



## Study finds guns may be hazardous to owner health

While one-fifth of all gun owners keep firearms for self-protection, guns kept at home were involved in the deaths of members of the household 18 times more often than in the deaths of strangers, according to a recent article in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

A medical examiner's report on gunshot deaths in King County, Wash., indicated that 743 firearms-related deaths occurred between Jan. 1, 1979, and Dec. 31, 1983, in the area which has a population of 1,270,000.

In examining those 743 deaths, Dr. Arthur L. Kellerman and Donald T. Reay found that 398, or 54 percent, occurred in the residence where the gun was kept. Among those, there were 43 accidental deaths, criminal homicides and suicides involving the weapon for every homicide attributed to self-protection.

The study found that friends and acquaintances were the victims 12 times as often as strangers. When firearms-related suicides were excluded, household members were found to have been killed 18 times as often as strangers.

"The advisability of keeping firearms in the home for protection must be questioned," said

the article. "In light of these findings, it may reasonably be asked whether keeping firearms in the home increases a family's protection or places it in greater danger."

According to the two physicians, there are approximately 120 million privately owned firearms in the United States and about half of all homes in the country contain one or more firearms. While most people keep guns for hunting or sport, the article said that three-quarters of them keep guns at least in part for reasons of self-protection.

While Dr. Kellerman said in an interview that choosing to keep a gun in the home is "an issue of personal choice," his hope, he said, is to make that choice a more informed one. "People may actually be increasing, not decreasing, their risk of violent death by having a gun in the home," said Kellerman.

Of the 398 deaths in King County homes, 333 were suicides, 50 were homicides — only 18 of which involved self-defense or the killing of a person as they were committing a felony — 12 were accidental deaths and 3 were attributed to unknown causes. Handguns were used in 70.5 percent of these deaths.

## Burger stepping down from Court; Rehnquist named as successor

The United States Supreme Court may be in for a somewhat younger, somewhat more conservative look, following the announced retirement of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

President Reagan announced the Chief Justice's plans to step down at a White House news conference June 17. At the same time, the President said he would nominate Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist to become the next Chief Justice.

Upon Senate confirmation of Justice Rehnquist, the President said, he would nominate Judge Antonin Scalia of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to fill the Supreme Court vacancy.

Burger, 78, said he was retiring in order to devote all his time to organizing the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution in 1987. He dismissed suggestions that his retirement was due to illness or weariness with the job he has held for 17 years.

His designated successor, Justice Rehnquist, 61, has been a member of the Court since 1971 and has long been a member of its conservative wing. Judge Scalia, 50, was named to the appellate bench in 1982. Scalia, who would become the first Italian-American on the Supreme Court, has a reputation as a legal scholar and is generally seen as a conservative.

## Des Moines tries squeezing new life from not-so-old police cruisers

Continued from Page 3

"If it doesn't work, at least we will have tried," he said.

While Weiss said it is still too early to predict success, the first cars seem to be rolling along with no complaints, having already logged over 20,000 bonus miles.

"A year from now we'll sit down and see what we've accomplished," he said.

The department typically buys 15 to 20 new patrol cars a year at a cost of \$11,000 to \$12,000 each. While officials had hoped to recondition the cars for \$5,000 to \$8,000, the veteran crew wound up costing \$7,000 each.

According to Noble Beardley

of ARA Services, which holds the contract for work on city vehicles, as mechanics become more experienced with reviving the old cars, the costs will go down.

The reconditioning program includes rebuilding engines and transmissions, replacing carburetors, shock absorbers and brakes, taking out dents, adding new paint, new front seats and even floor mats, said Weiss.

Reconditioning the older cars is also expected to produce another savings since, unlike brand new cruisers, the old cars won't need to be specially wired to accommodate sirens, radios, lights and other police gadgetry.

*Life, liberty and the pursuit...*

## Phoenix curbs police car chases

With one eye on safety and another on municipal liability, the Phoenix Police Department has issued an 11-page written policy on the dos and don'ts of police car pursuits.

Over the past two years, police car chases have cost the city over \$1 million in lawsuits as well as the lives of at least two innocent motorists and one police officer.

The department's new pursuit policy is described as the most comprehensive in the country as well as the most rigid. The policy was issued in May and was accompanied by an 18-minute training film based on a yearlong study that relied heavily on a nationwide survey concluded last year by police agencies in Dade County, Fla.

According to the policy, any car chase will be automatically reviewed by an internal police board to determine whether the officer involved followed policy guidelines. If an officer is found to have improperly pursued a suspect, disciplinary actions, including demotions, suspensions and dismissal, could result.

A police department spokesman, Brad Thiss, said such policy reviews are comparable to those initiated each time an officer fires his weapon.

"We're treating them on the same level because the results can be the same — a suspect or officer or innocent citizen could be hurt or killed unnecessarily," he said.

In 1984, a tragic accident took the life of Officer Kenneth Campbell who was chasing speeding motorcycles when he collided with a vehicle containing a newlywed couple.

The policy also details the criteria for aborting chases, prohibits the use of unmarked vehicles for pursuits and limits to two the number of police cars that are allowed to be directly involved in a pursuit.

While police will chase just as many suspects, according to Assistant Chief Bennie Click, more pursuits will be terminated when the chase reaches exceptional speeds or involves erratic

maneuvers. Chases will also be terminated if the suspect is known to the officer and has committed a traffic infraction, misdemeanor or a non-violent felony.

The Phoenix Law Enforcement Association acknowledges the need for a pursuit policy because of the city's potential liability, but the president of the union, Officer Mike Petchel, contends that the "narrowness" of the guidelines will place officers in a "no-win" situation.

"It's not that we have a problem with the overall policy," said Petchel. "It's with portions of it and we have some concerns on the result of the policy being the personal burden put on officers and the liability that's placed on the officer who may make the wrong decision and end up getting sued one way or another," he said.

Petchel's principal complaint is with the section of the policy that deals with juvenile suspects. The policy states that officers should give "strong and continuing consideration" to breaking off a pursuit when an officer knows or has reason to believe that a fleeing vehicle "is being operated by a juvenile who has committed a traffic infraction, misdemeanor or nonviolent felony, and who is driving in such an unsafe manner that it is obvious he does not have the maturity to deal with the danger involved."

"I don't know how you are supposed to judge someone's maturity when they go by you at 70 miles per hour," Petchel said. "Certainly we have juveniles who appear to be adults at first glance."

Petchel believes the Legislature should change driving safety codes to eliminate the personal liability of officers who are involved in injury accidents while acting under the guidelines. Current law, he said, places an officer in a situation where a split-second decision could cost him all of his assets and income.

Petchel also maintained that the itemized list of vehicles suitable for pursuit leave no room for contingencies. Any uniformed

officer, he said, may drive a vehicle that has no light bars but comes with red lights and a siren built into the grill. He suggested that if a distraught woman were to stop an officer in such a vehicle and say that her child had been abducted in the car speeding down the street and the officer were to pursue, that officer would be in technical violation of the guidelines.

"There has to be some kind of latitude," said Petchel, who added that the union will attempt to have some of the pursuit policy's provisions modified through its Labor-Management Committee.

Police spokesman Thiss said the department has never been sued for not pursuing a vehicle but still has suits pending for pursuits it did engage in. "If they've followed the guidelines of the policy, as far as personal liability goes, the city will cover any damages," he said. "If they don't follow the policy and they get in a crash, any punitive damages they're going to have to fork out themselves. If they follow the guidelines, they'll have very minimal exposure to any judgment."

## NYPD eyes across-the-board drug testing

Continued from Page 1

ment of officers' civil rights. The union won a court judgment that would restrain the department from implementing mandatory tests for officers already assigned to the organized crime bureau. According to PBA spokesman Dennis Sheehan, the union is not against testing new officers or officers seeking transfer to a sensitive unit.

Sheehan said, however, that the PBA "strenuously" opposes any across-the-board testing of officers in the department.

At this point, however, the union has sought no legal recourse to prevent Ward from going ahead with the drug-screening proposal.

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## College students, cops get new look at each other

Continued from Page 3

experienced," he said. "I think they're shocked to discover that half a mile beyond the campus gates there are neighborhoods they have no knowledge of."

Officer Roy Edwardson, who has taken several of the students on patrol with him, patrols predominantly black and Hispanic areas of the city that are "laced" with drugs and prostitution. "I think it would be an eye-opener for anyone," he observed. Most of the students, said Edwardson, are from rural or affluent urban communities and would be likely to lock their doors and roll up their windows when driving through an unfamiliar area. "These people who had probably done that are now finding themselves at the other end of the spectrum," he said. "They

were actually mixing right up with these people."

As part of the class, students write papers on what they experienced during the field project, and Edwardson himself found it interesting to be seen through another person's eyes. "We usually don't have observers," he said. "It was beneficial for everyone involved. The last thing I tell them before they go is that maybe you can understand some of the things we go through and that it will change your opinion of a cop."

Amy Stake now says she feels threatened when a police car goes by. Instead of thinking "what have I done?" she said, she now waves to the officers she knows. "They probably feel better knowing they're liked," Stake said.

## Vested Interest:

## FBI orders body armor for agents

The Federal Bureau of Investigation last month ordered all agents to wear body armor when apprehending armed suspects. The directive came in response to a shootout in Miami earlier this year in which two agents were killed.

While body armor would not have saved the two agents, who were shot in the head, FBI Director William H. Webster indicated that the use of vests could prevent future deaths in similar incidents.

Webster said that a review of the April 11 gun battle in a Miami suburb showed that the agents could not have understood the danger when they closed on two robbery suspects.

The suspects, Michael L. Platt, 32, and William R. Matix, 35,

were also killed in the shootout.

The directive will require agents to wear vests when there is a reasonable assumption they may encounter dangerous suspects. Prior to the order, decisions about the use of vests were left to the agency's local supervisors.

Although some of the agents in the Florida shootout were wearing vests, it is unclear how many injuries could have been prevented had they all worn vests.

According to Webster, an internal investigation has been initiated to determine whether the agents should have been carrying more powerful weaponry. Among the questions being explored, the FBI Director said, are "Did they have all the weapons they should

have had, and were they as accessible as they should have been?"

While agents had been armed with several types of weapons, including automatic pistols, the weapons were no match for the rifle carried by the suspects, which reportedly could fire several dozen rounds in seconds.

Of the 130 rounds fired, however, the FBI fired more than half. "I don't think the Miami case will, in and of itself, point up major shortfalls," said Webster. "I thought the operation was heroic."

Neither Platt nor Matix had criminal records. In the exchange of gunfire, agents Gerald Dove, 30, and Benjamin Grogan, 53, were killed. Five others were wounded.

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# Caring for the survivors of slain officers

When a police officer dies in the line of duty, his funeral is usually most impressive. Scores, sometimes hundreds of civic leaders



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

and officers in full regalia turn out to bid him farewell. It's a great comfort to the officer's family in a time of grief and stress.

Too often afterwards, the officer's family is forgotten. They may receive some death benefits from local, state or Federal sources, but there is little else in the way of moral or financial support. Gradually the survivors drift away from what had been

their "extended family" — the law-enforcement community.

A fledgling organization called COPS (Concerns of Police Survivors) intends to change that disheartening picture. COPS is planning to campaign for improved death benefits in states where they are now inadequate and for college education for the children and spouses of dead officers. It also aims to provide a forum and support network for the survivors to express their grief and share their pain and loss with other families.

The COPS organization grew out of the 1984 National Peace Officers Memorial Day Service in Washington, sponsored by the Fraternal Order of Police Ladies Auxiliary. The FOP Auxiliary has held a memorial service each May 15 since 1982 for police of-

ficers who died in the line of duty during the previous year. At the 1984 observance, a special seminar was also held for family members of the fallen, and many of them voiced a desire for their own organization to address their special needs and concerns. Thus COPS was born.

"We now have a mailing list of 852 survivors — spouses, parents, children, siblings and such 'significant others' as fiancées, grandparents and aunts," said Suzie Sawyer, the executive director of COPS. Sawyer, who is also the president of the FOP Auxiliary, is the wife of a police officer in Prince George's County, Md.

The first formal chapter of COPS was recently organized in the Phoenix area, and Sawyer anticipates that state chapters will begin forming soon. In Chicago, a similar organization called the Gold Star Families, an outgrowth of the first police survivors' seminar, is also in operation.

Aided by a \$174,000 grant from the National Institute of Justice, COPS began studying the problems of police survivors and planning ways to deal with them. Sawyer said she canvassed all 50 states to find out what death benefits are available and learned that some provide as little as \$2,100 for families of officers who die in the line of duty. "That doesn't even meet the funeral expenses," she pointed out. "We're also focusing on educational

benefits for children and spouses," she added.

Sawyer noted that in the Washington metropolitan area, a group called Heroes Inc. does an "absolutely fantastic job in responding to financial needs and providing educational benefits for the survivors of police and firefighters." In some cities similar groups, like Hundred Clubs and Bluecoats, aid police families, but in smaller towns there is nothing comparable to help them. "So we want to fill the void there," Sawyer said.

Last year COPS sent a questionnaire to police survivors to find out their needs and problems. "Basically, what we are finding is that some families are suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder," Sawyer said. "That's something we hadn't expected to find. We're also learning that many families are traumatized by the court proceedings against offenders who were responsible for the officer's death."

COPS surveyed selected police departments too, to learn how they notify the family when an officer dies on duty. "We found that a lot of them aren't prepared to handle it well," Sawyer said. "The vast majority do not have any kind of general order drawn up for that situation. Sometimes the notification is made by telephone. We feel that's totally unacceptable because it adds additional trauma to the family. You don't call people to tell them of a death.

It's much more appreciated when it's done in person," Sawyer said. COPS hopes to work with NIJ to write a model general order that police agencies could use when an officer dies.

An indication that COPS is filling a need is seen in the fact that three times as many family members were expected for the 1988 police survivors' seminar in May as attended the first one two years ago. "We had anticipated having 150 police survivors for this year's seminar," Sawyer said, "but 300 signed up." Family members of 70 of the 154 police officers who died in the line of duty last year were on hand for the memorial service at Senate Park near the Capitol.

"We must be doing something right," Sawyer suggested. "We've made tremendous progress over the past year. We're breaking some barriers that I guess you could say we've had with some of the police organizations. They had been looking at us as if to say, 'They're coming to us and telling us police departments are doing something wrong?' But now I think we're making some good headway."

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

## Tallahassee gears up to fight crack problem

The Tallahassee, Fla. Police Department has formed a specialized narcotics squad to deal with the city's increasing problem with crack, the inexpensive, highly potent form of cocaine said to be the fastest growing drug in the region.

According to Chief Mel Tucker, a three-man arrest team has been formed to work along with 11 officers from the vice and narcotics squad. Tallahassee police will also be working with police from Florida State University and will be present on the university's campus.

The thrust of the squad will be operational, said Tucker. "It's

what we call buy-bust, we're just going to make it difficult. We're going to make purchases with undercover officers and have a uniformed officer who's nearby to make arrests," he said.

Symptoms of the city's increasing problem with crack include bear cans all over the community with holes punched in them for smoking the cocaine, Tucker pointed out. "People were cooking up the stuff in microwave ovens," he said. "We found some portable labs in local motel rooms and our crime statistics for the first quarter of this year for property crimes were up 50 percent. We associate that with crack."

## FBI, DEA start drug tests with rookies & supervisors

Continued from Page 1

and payoffs from a drug ring and confessed that he had stolen more than 90 pounds of cocaine from a shipment seized by the Bureau.

Both the FBI and DEA said, however, that the new drug-testing program was not established in response to any particular incident. "We figure that as an agency that has a vested interest in antidrug abuse, this was the way to go," said DEA spokesman Cornelius J. Dougherty.

According to spokesmen for both agencies, policy will dictate administrative sanctions up to and including the dismissal of any employee found to be using drugs. "As a lead Federal drug law enforcement agency, we cannot afford to have any personnel who are drug users or who have a drug problem," said the DEA's Deac. "Each case is taken individually, but the rule is agency-wide."

Deac said that so far, 40 employees of the basic agent class and 14 supervisors have submitted

to urinalysis tests. "Between now and the end of the fiscal year, two more special agent classes will be tested and one class of diversion investigators — they work with the legitimate drug industry," said Deac. "That is about 120 to 130 people tested between now and the end of the fiscal year."

Testing is currently being done by the FBI laboratory until a contract is assigned, said Deac.

The program will eventually require random testing of seasoned employees. According to agency officials, employees will be selected randomly by computer. "Special agents and compliance investigators get the first priority since they are the stars of the agency," said Deac.

The testing effort had been recommended, said the FBI's Ahlerich, by a joint working group created by the two agencies. "We wanted to come up with a way to reaffirm our commitment to deterring the use of illegal drugs," he said.

## Flashback



## 1964: New pulpit

Frank Gregg retired as a Baptist minister but figured he had another career in him, so he became Deputy Sheriff Gregg. The Lincoln County, N.C., deputy saw the new job as preaching to a captive congregation — after arresting a suspect, he could deliver a sermon on the way to jail. Although he said he enjoyed the work as a deputy, Gregg found he had to be less trusting than he was as a minister. The common thread? Said Gregg, both jobs offer low pay and irregular hours. Wide World Photo



# Forum

Pizzi:

## The medical model and the 100-years war

By Michael A. Pizzi Jr.

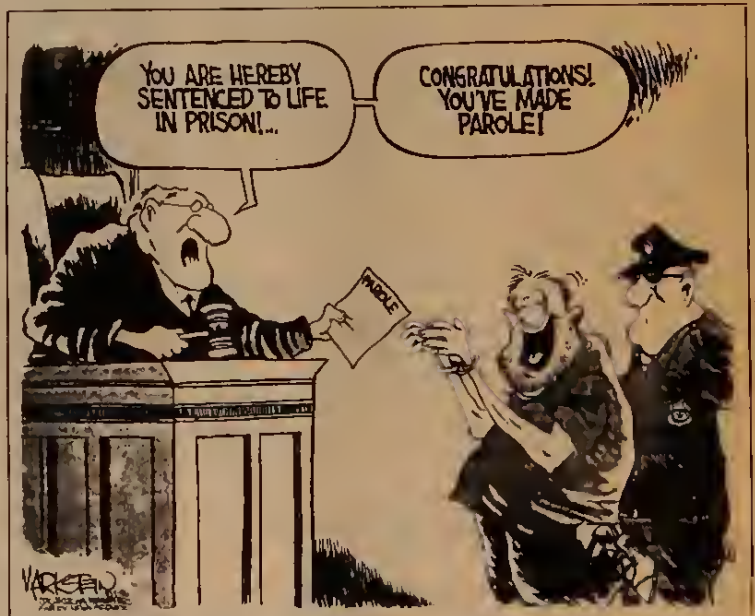
From the early days of medical model theory of corrections, culminating in the publication of Enrico Ferri's "Criminal Sociology" in 1917, debate has raged back and forth over the question of whether criminal offenders should be treated as though they were sick, socially or otherwise. However, what might have been an intellectually stimulating enterprise, with the potential for practical, usable results, has turned into a hundred-years war.

A mistake that is often made when examining this ongoing clash of ideas is to assume that the battle lines are clearly drawn. Since the explosion of anti-medical model literature that began in the early 1970's, these battle lines have become blurred, with critics of the medical model often contradicting each other. One could easily hold a conference

of those critics without getting those in attendance to reach consensus on a single line of criticism.

In order to gain a true insight into one of the most heated and lengthy debates in criminal justice over the past century, one must not only be aware of the different schools of medical-model criticism that have emerged, but one must also recognize the flaws and, as importantly, the arrogance on each side of the argument that have led to an uncompromising stalemate. In the end, it is the belligerent attitude practiced on both sides of the question that will prevent the realization of positive results in an area — corrections — where positive results are in painfully short supply.

At this point in time, there are essentially three major lines of criticism aimed at the medical model. They are, in descending order of damage done to the medical-



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### Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

#### Idea for Reno security force shouldn't die

"Despite the diligent, at times even heroic, work performed by Reno police in the downtown area, various types of crime are a persistent problem. So, when a group of concerned citizens proposed the formation of a volunteer security force to patrol the streets of the city's central core, it seemed like a good idea. Members of this operation would have previous security experience, but would not be armed. They would wear readily identifiable uniforms and would carefully watch what goes on along 10 to 15 blocks of the city center. In short, they would ease the worries of the law-abiding people downtown. But, alas, the idea has hit a snag. Reno City Council members, although expressing a great deal of interest in the proposal, have scuttled it on the basis that it is too risky in our sue-happy society. They fear the city would be under tremendous liability pressure if such a force were deployed. Police Chief Robert Bradshaw noted that the city could even be held liable if police merely counseled the volunteers. The City Council has made it clear that it does not believe such a security operation is possible. But it should not completely shut the door. If enough thought is given to the matter, perhaps an acceptable approach can be found. Conversely, those individuals who are committed to lessening the impact of crime should remain actively involved as citizens and support the police however they can."

— The Reno, Nev., Gazette-Journal  
June 2, 1986

#### That 55-m.p.h. limit is serious

"You wouldn't know it by driving on Interstate 95, but 55 miles per hour remains the speed limit all over America. Though many if not most interstate drivers exceed it, the 55-mph limit is Federal law — and the Feds just put everyone on notice that they intend to see that it's enforced. Vermont and Arizona stand to lose millions in Federal highway money because they haven't enforced the speed limit vigorously enough. Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole announced Wednesday, To be sure, some challenge the wisdom of this law. They argue that the very prevalence of mass disregard for the speed limit shows it to be one law that's clearly out of step with mass behavior. Highway police simply cannot arrest all the speeders when everyone speeds, so why not change the law? The most compelling for keeping the speed limit, however, is that it saves thousands of lives each year. The price of added thousands of highway deaths is much too high to pay for the convenience of going faster. Mrs. Dole's decision is commendable. It should prompt highway police everywhere to crack down as Americans prepare to take to the highways in record numbers this vacation season. Besides, what's the rush?"

— The Philadelphia Inquirer  
May 30, 1986

#### Guns: The arsenal grows deadlier...

"Though there is little chance Detroit will ever pass gun-control legislation, it ought to be possible for the police department to make it tougher for people to get handgun permits. Obviously disturbed or incompetent people should not have handguns. People whose kids have wounded themselves or others while playing with weapons should not have handguns. People under 21, or even 25, should not be able to own handguns legally. But what about the flood of illegal guns on the street. What about that all-pervasive mystique of the handgun — the belief that young men need handguns to prove their manhood, while homeowners need them to defend their homes? The more visible police presence on Detroit's streets these days should help to persuade some citizens to leave policing to the police."

— The Detroit Free Press  
May 28, 1986

model concept, the "nothing works" argument, the misanalogy argument and the justice argument. Their common thread is that all claim, for different reasons, that the medical or rehabilitative model of corrections should be abandoned.

The "nothing works" argument was firmly established in Robert Martinson's article entitled "What Works," which appeared in the journal *The Public Interest* in 1974 — coincidentally, the year that some of the most stinging critiques of the medical model were published. After examining 231 evaluations of treatment programs, Martinson came to the conclusion that there was no evidence that any of the rehabilitative programs he examined were successful in reducing criminality among offenders, which is most often (although not exclusively) measured in recidivism rates. By way of reinforcing the "nothing works" critique, Jessica Mitford's "Kind and Usual Punishment" and Goffarb and Singer's "After Conviction" concluded that little if any rehabilitation of any sort was going on in American correctional institutions.

Studies of this type, which seemed to follow one on top of another, were extremely damaging, since the medical model had been embraced by American correctional systems from the 1930's on, with millions of dollars being poured into the development of new prisons, treatment programs and the employment of social scientists in correctional facilities. In the end, the "nothing works" criticism is the most damaging of the attacks on the medical model because it does not base its claims on philosophy or ideology, but rather on the simple, factual claim that the medical model was an expensive experiment that can be proven to have failed.

The second most effective of medical-model critics argue that advocates of the model make a serious misanalogy when they compare criminal offenders to medical or psychiatric patients. Federal Judge Marvin E. Frankel, among others, has pointed to tax evaders, corrupt politicians and other white-collar criminals and claimed that these individuals were obviously motivated by greed and not by

some kind of illness. Frankel and others in the misanalogy group have made use of the overwhelming number of crime-causation theories that have been developed over the past century, each claiming to have identified the illness to which criminality can be attributed. Ernest Van Den Haag, for example, has argued that those who draw the analogy between medicine and penology are merely playing on our own willingness to rationalize our mistakes and poor behavior, attributing it to some outside, positivist factor. But the misanalogy school's most penetrating argument would appear to be that we cannot treat criminals as long as we are not exactly sure what causes criminality in the first place. It would be like a doctor writing a prescription without knowing what caused the illness.

Then there are the critics who espouse the justice argument — essentially, that the medical model is unjust. In fact, there are two strains of criticism under this heading. There are those who argue that the medical model is unjust because it does not achieve the retribution and deterrence that would do society justice, and those on the other side of the fence who assert that the medical model, with its disparity in sentencing and lack of treatment, is unjust to offenders.

The former group of critics, among whom are James Q. Wilson, Andrew Von Hirsch and David Fogel, advocate a "justice-model," law-and-order-oriented correctional system. Drawing on some of the classical notions of justice outlined by Cesare Beccaria in his "Essay on Crime and Punishment" in 1764, they believe that individuals operate without their behavior being determined by social, psychological or environmental factors, and thus they can be deterred from committing criminal acts through a proper system of deterrence and retribution. It is unjust, they argue, for individuals committing the same crime to receive different sentences, as they do under the indeterminate sentencing

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Michael A. Pizzi Jr. is a Federal probation officer and a doctoral candidate at Fordham University in New York.



The distance between the Bedford Park section of the Bronx and 26 Federal Plaza in Manhattan may be just a few miles as the crow flies, but for John L. Hogan, the assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in charge of the Bureau's New York office, the journey has been one of 23 years and several thousand miles. Hogan came back to his hometown in May of last year to take charge of the FBI's largest field office after having compiled a record of outstanding work as special agent in charge of the Philadelphia office, and prior to that in Charlotte, N.C., Chicago and Washington.

Hogan's career with the Bureau began in New York in 1956, when he left the employ of Tony and Al's Butcher Shop in the Bronx to become a clerk with the FBI. In his long career with the Bureau, Hogan has been an inspector with the planning and inspection division and a supervisor with the intelligence division. New York City is perhaps the perfect place for a G-man who's a counterintelligence expert. As the home of the United Nations and scores of foreign embassies and consulates, the city may be second only to the nation's capital when it comes to intelligence intrigue, and Hogan is quick to admit that he enjoys being back where he can see the fine

work that FBI agents are doing in the foreign counterintelligence field.

While in Philadelphia from 1980 to 1985, Hogan did some fine work himself in overseeing a series of complex investigations that led to the convictions of 29 police officers and top officials on corruption charges. The anti-corruption work has continued in New York, where the Bureau has been involved in investigating most of the cases of city government corruption that have been uncovered over the past several months. Along the way, Hogan has built a reputation as a man who knows how to cut through red tape and get law-enforcement agencies to cooperate with each other. "You have to communicate with one another, and I continue to talk to people all the time, even though I know historically agencies have been at each other's throats for whatever reasons, right or wrong," he said. Hogan contends that any problem with another agency can be overcome by talking to that agency head and getting to the "bottom line of what we want to do" — which is, of course, making the city safer.

One need look no further than the Big Apple for successful examples of interagency cooperation. For

several years, the New York City Police Department and the FBI's New York field office have operated joint task forces on bank robbery, terrorism, financial crime and organized crime. "To go it alone without the police in this day and age," said Hogan, "would be counterproductive to successful prosecutions. We have to combine our resources. We can't be in competition with each other." In the last year alone, the cooperative effort against organized crime has brought to justice nine Mafia chieftains in what has been hailed as the biggest haul of mob leaders in history.

The joint terrorism task force has also worked well, Hogan says, having chalked up successes "in solving crimes that have happened and interdicting some that didn't happen." Pointing to the efforts undertaken against such organizations as the Puerto Rican independence group FALN, the United Freedom Front, Omega 7 and the Croatian separatist movement, Hogan proudly proclaims a very successful joining of forces. "The task force concept gives a cooperation and takes out the competitiveness between two agencies," he said. "It's a wonderful tool when you put people with a variety of expertise together. The citizens who pay our salaries get their money's worth."

**"To go it alone without the police, in this day and age, would be counterproductive. . . . We both have the same end in mind, and that's to rid society of criminal activity."**

## John L. Hogan

**Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and head of the Bureau's New York field office.**



Law Enforcement News interview  
by Jennifer Nislow

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** Along with your transfer to the New York field office in 1985 came a promotion to assistant director of the Bureau. What are some of the functional differences between being an assistant director and simply being special agent in charge?

**HOGAN:** All of the other 58 field offices are run by a special agent in charge, but here in New York, because of the magnitude of the FBI presence, you not only have special agents in charge but you also have a deputy assistant director and an assistant director. This is the largest office of the FBI, and I have 1,135 agents, 753 support employees and in the last fiscal year a budget in excess of \$90 million. So there's a need for more supervision than just a special agent in charge and several assistant special agents in charge.

**LEN:** What kind of personal adjustments has the change in title meant?

**HOGAN:** None at all, really. It's just that it's a bigger operation than I had in Philadelphia. I work very closely with my deputy and my special agents in charge to make this place run.

**LEN:** Does being an assistant director offer you more leeway in determining policy for the office?

**HOGAN:** Not necessarily. A field manager — and by that I mean myself and the special agents in charge around the country — have the leeway to analyze the problems in their community, and where they can put their resources to have the best impact to resolve that problem. So if in Butte, Montana, cattle rustling is a major problem, they can use resources on that, whereas I would not use resources for that here in New York City. I would use them for foreign counterintelligence, organized crime and white-collar crime. So we all have the same authority to analyze local problems and direct our resources.

**LEN:** The New York office of the FBI has been described as the most difficult to manage of the various field offices. Have you found that to be the case?

**HOGAN:** It's very time-consuming. When you have more people and more investigations, you have more work. But here again, I do have a very strong deputy and sound special agents in charge with a lot of experience. I think we're moving along very well.

**LEN:** At the time of your appointment to New York, you said the office would get a hard examination. Have you

conducted that examination?

**HOGAN:** We have done that and here again, I don't change for change's sake. I like to make meaningful changes, so we have been analyzing some areas of the way we're set up internally, and we are now in the process of making those changes.

**LEN:** What might be among the changes?

**HOGAN:** We want to get some more supervisory positions at the field supervisor level, because I think the span of control of supervisor versus the number of agents he manages is too big to give the attention the supervisor should give to the complex investigations we're conducting here. I also want to get another senior manager, an assistant special agent in charge, to oversee my terrorism program.

**LEN:** In terms of terrorism, police agencies across the country are increasing their preparedness for terrorist attacks. Just how likely is it that terrorists would attack a place like New York, which has so many potentially inviting targets and a thick concentration of news media?

**HOGAN:** If you live in an open society, nobody can guarantee that nothing will happen here. But working

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***"We've been very successful through the terrorist task force. . . . I don't want to get over-confident, but I think things are working very well to put a lid on terrorism here."***

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closely on a national and an international level, exchanging information and developing your intelligence base, hopefully we will be aware of any attempt at terrorist activity here. God forbid one does happen. By immediately investigating it and handling it — not as a political protest but as criminal activity — and solving it and prosecuting it, we'll show these people that we will not tolerate this type of thing. We're very vigilant, we're working very closely with all of the agencies right now because of Liberty Weekend. Our desire in the law-enforcement community is that each and every citizen will have a wonderful weekend here in the city, and that nothing will happen.

LEN: Do you see New York as any more appealing a target than any other city?

HOGAN: Well, there are a lot of symbols in New York that maybe you don't have in Wichita, Kansas. You have the financial district, you've got the headquarters of major corporations, so there are some inviting targets over some other areas. But we've been very successful so far through the joint terrorist task force in solving the crimes that have happened here and interdicting some that didn't happen. I don't want to get over-confident, but I think things are working very well to put a lid on terrorism here.

LEN: So I take it, then, that the joint terrorist task force is more than just an information-sharing network. . .

HOGAN: No, it's operations-oriented, investigative. We develop intelligence about people or groups that are going to do something, like the United Freedom Front or Omega 7. We're not just intelligence collectors, but you need an intelligence base to make your criminal investigations.

LEN: Have recent international events prompted you to make any changes in terms of manpower or equipment allocations?

HOGAN: No, we haven't. We just remain ever vigilant for any potential international terrorist coming over here.

LEN: The U.S. has been described as being porous in terms of people being able to get into and out of the country easily. Does New York fit that description?

HOGAN: We're an open society. There's no way that the public would stand for us closing Grand Central station. It's just the way we live, and it's what our Constitution is all about, so that it's easy for people to move around. But we're backed with the cooperation of foreign intelligence agencies and police agencies, we're sharing information on the movements of potential terrorists and so forth, so hopefully we can interdict any efforts to do anything here.

LEN: The FBI is generally said to be the lead agency in handling terrorist incidents, yet more often than not it's the local police who respond well before the FBI arrives

on the scene. How would terrorist incidents be handled in light of this practical consideration?

HOGAN: Well, you're right that local law enforcement probably arrives on the scene first because they respond to telephone calls or 911 or something like that. But when it becomes evident — and usually it becomes evident very fast — we have a memorandum of understanding with the police department that the joint task force will take over the investigation. We use the crime-scene services of the police department, the bomb squad, if we need follow-up technicians from Washington they will come up from our laboratories and so forth. We just work it jointly.

LEN: Of course, here in New York you have that joint task force, but what about in other cities? Would the FBI offer any kind of assistance to locals — training or otherwise — to prepare for and respond to terrorism?

HOGAN: We've been in the training business for years, since 1935. We offer all types of training to local law enforcement at our training academy in Quantico or at the field level right there in their towns and cities, on a variety of topics. And we'll continue to do that. If something were to happen of major import, the head of the FBI there would get together with the chief of police and say, "Okay, Chief, this is what's happened, it looks like it's the so-and-so terrorist group. That comes under our bailiwick and we will, with your help, run the investigation." We'll need whatever resources he can give us, or if he doesn't have any resources we'll use people from our laboratories. Conversely, if it doesn't look like a Federal offense — something happens there that's strictly a state or local offense — but he needs laboratory assistance, fingerprint assistance and so forth, we will give that chief in that department that assistance free of

***"It's a wonderful tool when you put people with a variety of expertise together. The citizens who pay our salaries get their money's worth."***

charge. We'll even cover out-of-state leads so that they don't have to bear the expense of sending detectives and police officers across the country to investigate.

LEN: On a related theme, the New York office covers an area that is a beehive of foreign intelligence activity, including the United Nations and a multitude of foreign embassies and consulates. Are there limitations to the resources you can allocate to organized crime, drug trafficking or other areas of criminal activity in deference to foreign counterintelligence work?

HOGAN: No, our headquarters has been very good in giving me the resources to cover both foreign counterintelligence and criminal investigations.

LEN: Does local law enforcement play any type of role in foreign counterintelligence efforts?

HOGAN: Not really, no.

LEN: Are there any plans to involve them to any extent?

HOGAN: Well, diplomatic plates were issued by the State Department to all foreign officials, and we have alerted local law enforcement throughout the country to the fact that if they see a diplomatic plate in their community to jot down the number of it and report it to the local FBI office. Don't take any action or anything like that. We can then collate that information on sightings of the people that we're interested in and come up with patterns of activity on potential Soviet spies or things like that, and then follow up with active investigations.

LEN: Have recent foreign developments given you cause to strengthen the counterintelligence component of your office?

HOGAN: No, we're still working along the same lines.

LEN: Being an experienced counterintelligence operative, have you found more of an opportunity to initiate those types of investigations in New York than elsewhere?

HOGAN: Oh yeah, there's more foreign counterintelligence investigations here than anywhere else in

the country, with the exception of Washington. I was away from that business for some time, so it is enjoyable to get back into seeing the work that the men and women are doing in the foreign counterintelligence field.

LEN: Director Webster has said in the past that the public should be prepared to set aside privacy rights to a certain extent in deference to the crime-fighting needs of the FBI. To what extent do you see the need for this, and moreover, under what circumstances would you make the decision to subordinate privacy rights to crime-fighting needs?

HOGAN: Well, I don't think I would do that, and I'm not trying to countermand what the Director said, but I don't know in what context he said that. We have guidelines from the Attorney General for the way we conduct criminal investigations and foreign counterintelligence investigations. We have to have the jurisdiction and the predication to initiate the investigation. We cannot go out and just investigate somebody for the sake of investigating. There has to be an allegation of criminal activity before we can open up an investigation. Likewise with foreign counterintelligence, we have to follow guidelines, and we have to stay within the rules of law. In the area of terrorism, which of course is on everybody's mind right now, if we were to take repressive measures, we would only fall into the hands of the terrorists, and that's what they're looking for us to do. So what we have to do is to continue to work very closely on a local level, on a national level and on an international level to develop our intelligence base so that we know what is going on, and then attack the terrorist problems as criminal activity. Investigate it with our tried-and-true investigative techniques that we've used very successfully for years and years, and hopefully come up with successful prosecutions.

LEN: Have any new techniques been developed and added to your repertoire to supplement those that have been used for years and years?

HOGAN: You develop them as you go along, but we now have the use of electronic surveillance, and the laws are quite clear on that. We have guidelines for the use of undercover agents and the development of undercover scenarios and so forth, which we can use to target criminal activity. And we will use them. Here again, those things are monitored very closely. Electronic surveillances are only implemented after a court order has been signed. Prior to that there is review at FBI headquarters and at the Department of Justice by the Director and the Attorney General.

LEN: The FBI's New York office has been operating a joint task force on organized crime with the New York City police. Along what lines does that unit operate?

HOGAN: You first have to go back a few years, to late 1978 or '79, when bank robberies were a problem here in New York, with over 800 robberies a year. Of course, there's concurrent jurisdiction because it's a Federal crime and a state crime. We decided to combine our expertise, our talents and our resources to develop a joint bank robbery task force. It got off the ground and went very well — so well that last year we only had 77 robberies and an 87-percent solution rate. We've had about 16 robberies this year, so it's been a wonderful success.

In the early 80's, we had a problem here in New York with terrorism, a rash of bombings and so forth. So we evolved into a terrorist task force, and you've seen our successes with the FALN, the United Freedom Front, Omega 7, the Croatian movement — there's been a very successful joining of forces. The task force concept gives a cooperation and takes out the competitiveness between two agencies. This then developed into some organized crime task forces, and we also now have one on financial crimes, where the Police Department, the Secret Service and the FBI join together to investigate financial crimes. It's a wonderful tool when you put people with a variety of expertise together. The citizens who pay our salaries get their money's worth.

LEN: Is the organized crime task force more of an information-sharing arrangement, or does it go beyond that?



# LEN interview: the FBI's John L. Hogan

HOGAN: No, we do actually initiate investigations. We come up with an allegation of criminal activity on the part of a certain group and then we investigate it. We're not just sharing information. We're out there working on the street, developing the cases that come along.

LEN: It's been said in some quarters that 1985 was a bad year for the mob and a good one for law enforcement. What do you see lying ahead in 1986?

HOGAN: Well, I agree that we had a very good year in 1985, and I think the momentum is continuing. We have trials going on right now that we hope will and in successful prosecutions, and while the trials are going on and a lot of resources are tied up in trial preparation and the actual trial itself, I still have sufficient resources to continue to investigate other allegations of organized criminal activity. Hopefully my men and women will come up with additional cases which will result in additional indictments. I think that with traditional organized crime, if we keep the pressure on the way we have it on right now, with successful prosecutions, we can have a lasting impact on the traditional organized crime structure. In the same sense, as we identify emerging groups coming out with organized criminal activity, we have to thoroughly investigate them and develop cases on them before they get the foothold that traditional organized crime has.

LEN: Have the indictments and convictions of mob leaders in New York reduced or changed the nature of organized crime activity here?

HOGAN: I don't think it's changed it, but I think it's having an impact on them and it's giving the public an awareness of where they're located, and as we continue to be successful I think that the people who might wall replace those that are involved right now don't have the expertise and ability to get as ingrained as it is now, and that would make our job easier.

For many, many years, there was no concerted investigative effort by anybody, as there is right now. These groups got a foothold and they infiltrated legitimate business and some of the unions and got fairly close to some of the political types. It's only over the last few years that there was this concerted effort to do something about it. The FBI was 50 years behind on this.

LEN: What forms does organized crime take in New York, and how might they be different from other cities you've served in?

HOGAN: We have it across the board. Drug trafficking, of course, is probably the major problem in this country right now, and there's a substantial amount of money to be made. But loansharking, infiltration of legitimate business and other things are still areas that they're in. I don't really think the signs are different here as opposed to elsewhere. There's just more here than in some other areas.

LEN: How successful have coordinated efforts between the FBI and local law enforcement been in eliminating both the outward signs and the underlying roots of organized crime?

HOGAN: Well, I think for the first time we're starting to show some significant gains and accomplishments by working together. I think the cases that are going on and the recent convictions that we've had are very, very positive signs that we're getting to the root of organized crime. If we don't sit back and celebrate our successes, but just continue this coordinated attack together, then as I mentioned before, we can have a lasting impact and literally weaken organized crime.

LEN: Has the organized crime task force in New York served as a model for other cities?

HOGAN: Many people have asked about the task force concept. We've talked about it, Commissioner [Benjamin] Ward has talked about it, and now you're seeing task forces springing up in other cities. In Philadelphia I had an extremely small one, but the whole thrust was the investigation of mob killings. We had over 20 of them in Philadelphia in a short period of time, and we were very successful with that. There are terrorism task



CAPTURED ON FILM: A scene taken from an FBI surveillance videotape shows, according to Government affidavits, members of the Puerto Rican nationalist group FALN assembling timing devices for bombs in an apartment on the North Side of Chicago.

Wide World Photo

forces in Newark, New Jersey, in Boston, Chicago, there's one now in Los Angeles, so yes, these things have been role models for other areas of the country.

LEN: Does the apparent willingness of local law enforcement and prosecutors to join in this effort make a difference in going after organized crime, or could the FBI do it alone?

HOGAN: We can't do it alone, because we're not the prosecutors, so you do need a commitment from the prosecutors that the cases that you're working are prosecutable within the rules of law and that they will prosecute. I don't have the resources to work cases if

LEN: Would it take the lion's share of your resources?

HOGAN: No, because I have a very large commitment here to foreign counterintelligence because of the presence of the United Nations and numerous hostile intelligence services.

LEN: Is the level of resources and manpower devoted to organized crime adequate, in your estimation?

HOGAN: We could probably use a few more people, but here again we're tightening our belts. We're not into enhanced increases in resources and so forth, in accordance with the desires of the present Administration. But I think we're doing it with adequate resources right now.

LEN: An article written about you said you have a reputation for cutting through the bureaucracies and getting agencies to work together. . .

HOGAN: I try to. I realized that you have to communicate with one another, and I continue to talk to people all the time, even though I know historically agencies have been at each other's throats for whatever the reasons, right or wrong. In this day and age, I just don't believe in that. I think that by my talking to the head of another agency, I can overcome just about any problem that we have, so that we can get through the red tape and get to the bottom line of what we want to do, and that's to make the city safer for the public.

LEN: Is that approach to red-tape cutting generally followed by other agencies?

HOGAN: I think so. When I was in Philadelphia there were a lot of us that met together and talked to each other, and I think it was very healthy. I try to talk to a lot of people here in New York City too, and I go to police functions and try to be visible. I think it's the way to go. I can't speak for all those around the country, because I'm sure there are areas where there are disagreements. They have to be worked out. By not talking to each other, you'll never work out disagreements, and the only winner then is the criminal.

LEN: In light of your expertise in handling white-collar frauds, have you emphasized that aspect of criminal investigations more in the New York office since you've been there?

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***"I know historically agencies have been at each other's throats for whatever reason, right or wrong. In this day and age, I just don't believe in that."***

there's not enough evidence there that it can be taken in to court. To go it alone without the police, in this day and age, would be counterproductive to successful prosecutions. We both have the same end in mind, and that's to rid our society of criminal activity. We've tightened our budgets over the last few years, and we have to combine our resources. We can't be in competition with each other.

LEN: What portion of your office's manpower is devoted to fighting organized crime?

HOGAN: I can't give you the specific number of agents.



# FBI's Hogan: 'When we take a cut it hurts'

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HOGAN: Yes. I've tried to get some things off the ground here. I'm concerned about the number of Government contracts that are let, especially out in Long Island. People talk about that being another Silicon Valley. And I have specifically told my people that work on Long Island to be alert for any type of contract fraud against the Government, any type of waste or abuse out there. And we will monitor that very closely for any potential problems.

LEN: During the Carter Administration white-collar crime was a principal target for Federal law enforcement. The Reagan Administration, on the other hand, has elected to downplay that aspect and concentrate on terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime. How much freedom do you have to allocate resources to other types of criminal investigation, such as white-collar crime?

HOGAN: Well, I don't want to contradict you, and I'm not speaking for the Administration, but I think this Administration has also been very strong in its comments concerning fraud, waste and abuse in Government — which is white-collar crime. I'm sure there are things that are not criminal when you're talking about fraud, waste and abuse, but they are also talking about Government fraud and criminal activity. So I don't know if you could really say that they've lessened that as a priority over previous Administrations. It's not for me to say, really.

As for allocating my resources, here within my territory I can analyze the crime problems and I can direct my resources in there. Obviously if there is no crime problem and I put resources into it I would be criticized, but as long as I come up with significant results on it I'll never be criticized. I have the latitude to put my resources where they're needed.

LEN: You've been credited with overseeing a number of complex investigations in Philadelphia that culminated in the indictment and conviction of 22 police officials on corruption charges. . .

HOGAN: It's about 29 now, I think. . .

LEN: In light of that, now that you're in New York, is police corruption something that you're on the lookout for?

HOGAN: We always remain alert for any type of corruption, but the New York City Police Department has a very effective team of investigators to root out and investigate any police corruption on their own. We will remain alert, and if ever we were to see any type of police corruption — not just in New York City but in the surrounding communities — I certainly would look into that, as we would any type of corruption. I don't think there's room in the community for corrupt officials at any level, state, Federal or local. It has a negative impact on the community, on the citizens we serve and I don't think any type of corruption can be tolerated.

LEN: Has the FBI been involved in the investigation of New York's current plague of corruption involving public officials?

HOGAN: The FBI is the investigative agency in most of the ones you're reading about right now. Of course, the United States Attorney's office is the one that will prosecute the cases. The investigations will go on for some time. I've found historically when you get into this type of an investigation that it continues because new allegations are brought forth and people come forward. They realize that we're in this to stay, we want to clean up these problems, and when they see that, additional information becomes available and we have to run out the leads and be thorough.

LEN: A recent study published by the National Institute of Justice suggested that banks need to improve their physical security as well as their crime-prevention techniques. In light of the fact that you jointly operate a bank-robbery task force with the New York City police, can you offer banks any technical assistance in the area of security?

HOGAN: We will, if a bank asks us for our observations on what they should do or not do. We will give them our observations. But we're not going to recommend any kind of equipment because we're not salesmen. We're not pushing any brands or anything like that. If there's a need for a survey or for some observations about teller cages or the location of cameras and so forth, we will give them the benefit of our expertise.

LEN: The study said that tellers often don't know what to do in a robbery situation. Could your office offer technical advice in this respect?

HOGAN: We will do that and give it to the bank's security officers. They should get that information out to their employees. Usually banks do have a policy on how to handle bank robberies, and it's up to their training coordinator and their security director to insure that their front-line people, like the tellers, are aware of it.

LEN: Are you generally satisfied with the extent to which banks take security precautions?

HOGAN: They've gotten much better. We went through a time where banks tried to get very informal with desks and little counters and so forth, but I think now there's been a turn back to thinking about security and the safety of their employees and so forth.

LEN: You've held administrative positions with the Bureau for several years now. Do you still get a chance to participate hands-on with cases in progress?

HOGAN: With the major cases, yes. Obviously, because of the number of cases I cannot get involved in every case, but I do get involved with the major cases and go out to the scene and so forth. It's enjoyable to get back out on the street and not sit behind a desk for eight or ten hours a day.

LEN: The Gramm-Rudman budget law has taken a multimillion-dollar bite out of the FBI's budget this year. Have these cuts as yet trickled down to the field offices?

HOGAN: Well, they got down to the area of equipment, travel, the use of funds for investigations and so forth. We just have to be very careful on things like that. Most

of the cuts came out of our replacement automobile fleet or our research and development into radio and computer systems, so we will be set back there for a while.

LEN: Is that just the New York office?

HOGAN: I'm talking about nationwide.

LEN: What adjustments have you had to make in the New York office to cope with the cuts?

HOGAN: I've had to severely limit any type of travel. And of course we would not buy any new furniture or anything like that.

LEN: Would travel cuts pose any sort of strategic problems for you?

HOGAN: It can. If they were to have a conference or something to discuss a certain problem, we can't do that. Obviously we will send our people when they're subpoenaed to testify in a case in court, but conferences, seminars and some police training will probably be cut back because of it.

LEN: Is there any way of minimizing the impact of these budget cuts?

HOGAN: There really isn't right now because the Bureau historically has been a very frugal organization and I just don't think there's any fat in our budget. When we take a cut it hurts.

LEN: Aside from size and complexity, how have you found the New York office to differ from other field offices?

HOGAN: It's much more compact in size, in the sense of the territory that we cover. In Philadelphia I covered almost two-thirds of the state of Pennsylvania and three counties in New Jersey. Here I've got the city and Long Island and some of the bedroom counties just north of the city, so everything is much closer together. And here, with so many people it's hard to know everybody as well as I did. Again, I'd like to be visible to my personnel, although I'll never know all their names, obviously. But just be visible so that if they do have some problems it helps the morale and so forth.

## The Security Management Institute

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Professional Security Management Course:

Preparing for the Certified Protection Professional (C.P.P.) Examination

September 29 - December 8, 1986

Monday evenings from 6:00-10:00 P.M.

This course is designed for persons in or seeking a career in security management. It particularly stresses the testing areas outlined by the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) for its Certified Protection Professional designation. The course will cover eight mandatory C.P.P. examination areas: emergency planning, physical security, investigations, protection of sensitive information, legal aspects of security management, personnel security and substance abuse. Cost: \$195.00

### How to Start and Operate a Security Business

October 24-25, 1986

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

This two-day seminar is designed for individuals interested in starting a business in any of the following areas:  
★ Guard Services    ★ Alarm Company    ★ Investigative Agency    ★ Security Consulting  
Presentations in each of the areas will be made by persons who have their own company and have been successful in the security field. The speakers (security entrepreneurs) will address the problems and pitfalls of starting your own business as well as their formulas for success. The seminar will deal with: financing, contract writing, equipment, proposal preparation for clients, management problems, law/regulations/liability, personnel selection, licensing and labor relations. Cost: \$195.00.

### Special Peace Officer Training Course

October 17 - November 14, 1986

All courses will be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, contact:

Security Management Institute

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019

Telephone: (212) 247-1600

Executive Director: Prof. Robert A. Hair, C.P.P.



# Dallas PD upheld on education requirement

Continued from Page 1

ment, Porter said, had no bearing on the general acceptability of the standard. "Quality does not have to be sacrificed for quantity," he wrote.

From the standpoint of recruit selection, noted Prof. Doug Moore of Sam Houston State University, the Supreme Court's ruling will probably mean that many police departments will increase their college requirements. "I think they recognize that it's not necessarily education alone that makes a good cop," he said, "but if you're already a good police officer I think the education certainly gives the individual a much broader perspective."

Dr. Gerald W. Lynch, the president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, testified on behalf of the Dallas police in the 1981 trial in Federal District Court. In a letter to the New York Times in 1984, Lynch noted that police spend the vast majority of their time responding to a "whole range of human encounters" including family crises intervention, dealing with psychotic individuals and neutralizing arguments and fights.

An officer often finds himself, Lynch wrote, in a "pivotal position in highly emotional situations." Moreover, he wrote, police

carry guns, which may be used under certain circumstances to kill. "That responsibility is the ultimate convincing argument for a thorough preparation for police work," observed Lynch.

Dr. R. Paul McCauley, chairman of the criminology department at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, concurred with Lynch on the need for higher education due to the humanistic nature of the police work. Higher education, said McCauley, adds to an individual's cultural endowment, which is essential for flexibility in response to a wide, varied constituency. "It's very difficult for an uneducated or semilitarized person to play a more sophisticated role," said McCauley. "Higher education is necessary for police performance, but I think you have to define performance."

"If you define performance in a humanistic way, the answer is a definite yes. Basing his performance on his interaction, his critical thinking and his decision-making, that's going to come from a solid exposure to higher education," McCauley said. "I think higher education is going to make a difference when the officer has to respond — he will be able to respond in a variety of ways."

A solid grounding in higher education, said McCauley, may

moderate the emotional response of an officer in dealing with a situation such as child abuse. "They could temper that emotion through critical thinking and come up with strategies that are 'people-worthy' to the benefit of the victim, the alleged violator and the officer himself," he said.

Capt. John Chappelle, the commander of the Dallas Police Department's personnel division, believes that with policing becoming more sophisticated daily, an officer must have a "good, solid educational background."

As viewed by Professor Moore of Sam Houston State, college means not only educational background, but additional maturity as well. "That simply has to help police departments throughout the country, especially with regard to dealing with the complexity of the social milieu," he said.

In summarizing allowing the appellate court's ruling to stand, the Supreme Court did not establish a nationwide mandate on the subject of education for police, and as such educators are mixed in their opinions as to whether college requirements by police departments will become a growing trend.

With more than 1,100 programs offered in criminal justice and law enforcement around the

country, said Dean Pelfrey, any department, regardless of size, could find resources available for the higher education of its officers. Peer pressure, he said, has already created a great deal of interest in degree programs. Moreover, he said, every department determines its hiring selections based on the number or type of applicants. "If everyone who applies has a college degree and the requisites are only a high school diploma, it is obvious that they [departments] are going to use those with college diplomas. There are enough people with degrees and with higher education credentials going into law enforcement to make it very competitive for those who do not," he said.

McCauley, however, noted that while Federal courts have acknowledged the need for higher education in policing, police departments have for years been free to require college credits and have chosen not to.

"Frankly, I don't see it as any strong motivator for police requiring any college credits or degrees," he said.

Captain Chappelle believes that in cities with an urban environment, such as Dallas, observers

will see a growing trend toward college-credit requirements.

Rural communities, on the other hand, may face the same dilemma that was faced when pre-service training became mandatory. Nowadays, Pelfrey said, communities generally have nine months from the day of hiring to train police officers, and college-credit requisites could be set up in much the same way. "[It's] simply setting some parameters," he said.

"Here in Texas, we have some 18 hours of criminal justice courses that have been identified by the state law-enforcement training organization as being critical to the role of the police officer," he said. If state training commissions could identify a core of courses within their universities and colleges that would be applicable to law enforcement throughout the country, Pelfrey observed, it would be the first step toward getting "everybody in the right direction."

But Professor McCauley remains skeptical of the potential of the Supreme Court action for generating sweeping change. "Marginally it may crack the ice," he said, "but I don't see [law enforcement] falling into an ocean of enlightenment."

Pizzi:

## Rx for the medical model

Continued from Page 8

scheme of the medical model. Moreover, these critics believe that matters cannot be set right if a criminal does not receive the punishment that he deserves, and which is owed by society, for committing his crime. According to medical-model advocates, on the other hand, these punitive notions are unnecessary.

In the latter subcategory of "justice-model" critics one finds the argument that we are punishing criminals unjustly when we punish them for reasons other than the crime they committed. These critics claim that we are keeping individuals in cells in order to change and rehabilitate them when in fact they don't wish to be changed and we have shown a decided lack of ability to change individuals in the first place. Norval Morris of the University of Chicago is one of the foremost advocates of abandoning the medical-model system of imprisonment, which he believes opens the door for abuses of offenders' rights.

Taking these criticisms of the medical model one by one, we find for openers that the "nothing works" critics can easily be used by medical-model advocates, who would themselves argue that nothing has worked because nothing has been properly attempted. And certainly when discussing the medical model one must make a clear distinction between embracing it in concept and properly implementing it. In fact, many of the "nothing works" critics have constantly harped on the poor practice of treatment programs, something that medical-model advocates would likely be quick to agree with.

Those of the "misanalogy" school, on the other hand, must recognize that few advocates of the medical model have made a strict analogy between corrections and medicine. They have merely claimed, for the most part, that there are identifiable forces, such as inadequate education, unemployment, psychological problems and a poor environment, that lead individuals into a life of crime. And, for their part, the justice-model advocates must acknowledge the inherent problems in stressing uniformity of punishment in a society that has always underscored individualism. These critics cannot ignore our common-law tradition of judges setting different precedents and imposing different sentences without strict guidelines by legislatures.

The main problem appears to be that medical-model advocates, as well as their critics, all suggest that they have the answer to criminality. As such, arrogance may be our greatest correctional problem. Critics of the medical model cannot hide behind a self-assured philosophy and ignore the almost uniform lack of education and vocational skills among street criminals. Unless we are prepared to lock these criminals up forever — a prospect that might appeal to some — we must make an attempt to provide programs that may better enable offenders to function in society.

Conversely, advocates of the medical model must realize that there are individuals out there who are motivated by greed, lust, envy and other factors. For example, a judge, doctor or businessman who commits securities fraud is not necessarily ill and in need of rehabilitation as defined by the medical model. Further, our society will simply not accept the notion of a social defense in its entirety. If an individual beats and robs an elderly woman, society will not allow that person to escape the moral responsibility for that act, as well as the retribution that must go along with that individual's punishment.

It would then appear as though the medical-model advocates and their most fervent critics all profess correctional ideas that are appropriate for some offenders but not all. After an ideological war of such protracted duration, both sides must find a way to declare a truce and work together to create a correctional system that will be able to handle all offenders. That is, after all, what both sides advocate in the first place.

## WORLDLY ADVICE

CJ International is a bimonthly newsletter for the professional who has an interest in keeping up with world events in law enforcement. It is also a "lifestyle" publication which provides type on travel, dining, books, and personal information geared to the practitioner. CJ keeps you up-to-date on people and organizations operating on the international scene. For a free copy write to CJ International, 1333 South Wabash Ave. Box 55 Chicago, IL 60605.

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# Jobs

**Chief of Police, Ferguson, Mo.**, population 24,500, is seeking applicants to succeed a police chief who has held the position since 1965. The department consists of 51 sworn officers and seven full-time civilians, operating with a budget of \$2.2 million under a council-manager form of government.

Applicants must have at least a bachelor's degree in police science, public administration or a related field; 10 years experience in law enforcement, including five years at the command level. Strong skills in management, leadership, motivation and public relations are essential. Relevant experience and training in fire and emergency medical services are desirable. Salary is currently set at \$37,802, plus excellent fringe benefits.

To apply, send resume before July 7 to: James Mello, City Manager, 110 Church Street, Ferguson, MO 63135. EOE.

**Police Officer, Certified.** The Tucson Police Department is recruiting quality certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a popula-

tion greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,956 per month.

Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermes-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

**Police Officers.** The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits. Uniforms and equipment furnished by the department.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 386-3497.

**State Troopers.** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and be a high school graduate or possess GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must U.S. citizens

of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$536.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$16,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerston Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

**Police Officers.** The Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department is recruiting police officer applicants.

All applicants must meet certain educational, physical and residency requirements. Salary, according to 1988 contract figures, is \$29,887, increasing to \$46,817 after five years. Excellent fringe benefits included.

For additional information, contact: Recruiting Unit, Nassau County Police Department, 1490 Franklin Avenue, Mineola, NY 11501, or call 1-800-RECRUIT. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

**Grant Coordinator.** The Office of the New York City Criminal Justice Coordinator is looking for an experienced individual to perform administrative and impact evaluations of criminal justice and social service programs, and to supervise and participate in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data on programs and projects in assigned areas.

Candidates must have a bachelor's degree and two years of professional or technical ex-

perience in criminal justice, government or a related. Writing ability required. Salary is at least \$26,397.

For details, call Jamie Seidner at (212) 566-7334.

**Director.** The Law Enforcement Training Institute, located at the University of Missouri-Columbia, is seeking an administrator. The institute is a state-certified law enforcement training academy responsible for providing state minimum training standard programs to law-enforcement personnel throughout the state of Missouri. The institute also provides specialized seminar programs at the local, state, regional and national levels.

The individual chosen for the position will be responsible for the administration of training programs, curriculum and program development, along with financial administration, staff supervision and teaching. Candidates must have a master's degree and prior law-enforcement experience.

To apply, send resume before July 15 to: Associate Dean, School of Law, 112 Tate Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211. AA/EOE.

**State Troopers.** The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accep-

ting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and possess high school diploma or GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40. All candidates must be U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making preliminary application.

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To apply or obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerston Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

## People Power

Whatever your personnel needs, fill them in the Jobs section of Law Enforcement News. Reach a top-flight pool of talent for a price that won't bend your budget out of shape. Call Marie Rosen, (212) 489-3912, for details.

## Deputy Sheriff

Sarasota County Sheriff's Department  
Sarasota, Fla.

Qualified applicants for the position of Deputy Sheriff (Patrol Division) now being accepted. Annual salary range from \$16,000 to \$22,984 plus educational incentive monies, depending on experience. Estimated time to maximum salary 3 to 12 months, depending on experience.

Must have Associate's Degree or equivalent with no experience; with experience, 30 semester hours. Eyesight 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20. Screening process includes successful completion of written exams, strength and endurance test, polygraph and oral board. Benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, Florida State Retirement System, permanent shifts.

Send resume or contact Personnel Intake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578; (813) 366-9350.

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# Upcoming Events

## SEPTEMBER

**2-December 8. The Management Institute.** Presented by the Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$960.

**2-5. Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$110 (three days), \$75 (first two days), \$40 (third day only).

**4-June 20, 1987. Police Administration Training Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$6,000, plus \$965 for student activities, medical services, field trips and matriculation fee.

**6. STOP (Survival Tactics on Petrol) Seminar.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$25.

**8-9. Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobets & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

**6-11. Technical Countermeasures.** Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security. To be held in New York.

**8-12. Microcomputer Workshop for Traffic Supervisors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.

**8-12. Microcomputer Workshop for Governor's Highway Safety Representatives.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

**8-12. Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$350.

**6-12. Interview and Interrogation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

**8-19. At Scene Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$550.

**8-18. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the

Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

**8-19. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

**8-20. Crime Prevention, Theory, Practice & Management.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$775.

**9-10. Radar Operations.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$510.

**9-11. Terrorism & the Nuclear Industry.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Montreal. Fee: \$450 (member agencies); \$500 (nonmember agencies).

**9-12. Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

**10-11. Basic Physical Evidence.** Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy, Kent State University. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$30.

**14-20. Managing the Recruit Training Function.** Presented by the Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. Fee: \$550.

**15-16. Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Eugene, Ore. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

**15-19. Surveillance Workshop.** Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Rochester, N.Y.

**15-16. Field Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$350.

**15-19. Comprehensive Strategic Planning for Crime Prevention.** Presented by the Na-

tional Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

**15-20. Executive Management Conference.** Presented by the Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown. Fee: \$495.

**16-18. What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About Alarms & Alarm Systems, the Polygraph and Effective Media Relations.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. One topic taught each day; may be taken separately or as three-day package. Fee: \$75/\$75/\$95: \$200 for all three days.

**16-19. Developing Police Computer Capabilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

**17-18. Financial Investigative Techniques.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. No fee.

**17-18. 24th Annual Training Seminar on Determining the Cause and Origin of Fire, Arson and Explosions.** Sponsored by the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$200 (members); \$225 (nonmembers).

**18-18. Physical Security: Codes, Hotels, Offices & Resorts.** Presented by Richard W. Kobets & Associates Ltd. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350.

**22-24. Security Supervisor Training Skills.** Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security. To be held in New York.

**22-24. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

**22-24. Annual Criminal Procedure Review.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$275 (member agencies); \$325 (nonmember agencies).

**22-25. 32nd Annual Seminar and Exhibit.** Sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$295 (members); \$395 (nonmembers). After Sept. 16: \$335 (members); \$445 (nonmembers).

**22-26. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

**22-26. Allocation and Distribution of Police Personnel.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

**22-26. DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

**22-October 3. Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

**22-October 3. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

**23. Legal Update for Law Enforcement Officers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$109.

**23-25. Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$450 (member agencies); \$500 (nonmember agencies).

**23-25. Introduction to Narcotic Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

**24. Domestic Violence.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$155.

**25-26. Strategies for Defense of Police Liability Suits.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$250.

**25-26. Improving Police Management.** Presented by the Police Management

Association. To be held in Nassau County, N.Y. Fee: \$50.

**27-29. Street Survival II: The Tactical Edge.** Presented by the Calibre Press. To be held in Hartford, Conn. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

**29-30. PR-24 Baton Recertification.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. Fee: \$300.

**29-October 3. Crime Scene Technical Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

**29-October 3. Criminal Profiling.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

**30-October 1. Investigative Hypnosis Update.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Co-sponsored by the Texas Association for Investigative Hypnosis. Fee: \$25.

**30-October 2. Special Weapons & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

**30-Oct. 3. Measuring & Costing Police Services.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

**30-Oct. 5. Annual Conference of the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners.** To be held in Portland, Ore. Fee: \$165 (\$160 for registrations received before Aug. 14).

## OCTOBER

**1-3. 2nd Annual National Correctional Training Conference: Translating Policy to Action.** Cosponsored by the Eastern Kentucky University Department of Correctional Services, the Kentucky Department for Social Services, the American Association of Corrections Training Personnel and the Juvenile Justice Training Association. To be held in Lexington, Ky. For details, contact the Training Resource Center Project, Eastern Kentucky University.

**4-9. Annual Conference.** Sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville.

**6-8. Communication Skills for Security Supervisors.** Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security. To be held in New York City.

**6-10. Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

**6-10. Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$550.

**6-10. Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350.

**6-17. Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

**6-17. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$550.

**6-Dec. 12. School of Police Staff and Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$1,800.

**7-10. Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

**8-10. Practical Crime Analysis.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

**9-10. The Spendable Police Baton.** Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$50.

**10-14. Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

**13-17. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

## Directory of Training Sources

American Society for Industrial Security, 1655 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22206. (703) 522-5800.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Ovie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (306) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 386-3306.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10016. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henrietta Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2760. (716) 427-7710.

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4066, Modesto, CA 95362. (209) 675-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 646 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. (419) 382-5665.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center, 106 Stretton Building, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1155.

Eastman Kodak Company, Attn: Lee Schilling, Law Enforcement & Security

Markets, 343 State Street, 5th Floor, Building 20, Rochester, NY 14650.

Emax Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad Street, SE, Gainesville, GA 30601. (404) 595-8104.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13486, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

George Washington University, Continuing Engineering Education Program, Washington, DC 20052. (800) 424-8773.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 763-3561, ext. 316.

Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4667 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Flintfield Road, Galtersburg, MO 20676. (301) 648-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60146. (312) 953-0990.

International Association for the Study of Organized Crime, St. Xavier College, Chicago, IL 60665. (312) 779-3300.

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, Attn: Oeve Butzer, (503) 796-3126.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 872-3070.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers

Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. (512) 396-8686.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 63 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 300, Chicago, IL 60604. (312) 939-6050.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8286.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 6970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33306. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64083-5118.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, 5-169 Human Development Bldg., University

Park, PA 16802.

Peregrine Institute of Security, 66 Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013. (212) 431-1016.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, 5169 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0282.

Police Management Association, 1001 22nd Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.

Police Management Institute, University of Houston-Downtown, 1 Main Street, Room 1001-South, Houston, TX 77002. (713) 221-6690 (in state); 1-800-627-3127 (outside Texas).

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. (612) 484-1050.

Richard W. Kobets and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 689-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 890-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (502) 738-8166.



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## Looking in on the Bureau



★ The FBI and DEA surge to the head to the Federal law-enforcement pack by implementing a policy of drug-screening for recruits and supervisors. Yet to come is random testing for all agents of the two organizations and, perhaps, a host of other Federal agencies following suit. **On page 1.**

★ John L. Hogan, assistant director of the FBI and head of the Bureau's giant New York office, talks about terror, organized crime, foreign counterintelligence and inter-agency cooperation in a special LEN interview. **On 9.**

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